(c) the time frame fixed and the interests which are being associated with the review?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Government is conscious of the need to link education with employability and to give a new thrust to Vocationaiisation of education. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA), 1992 lay considerable stress on linkages of education with industry as part of vocationaiisation of education in order to reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower. This is being done at the plus 2 stage shrough a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with research and development inputs from the Central Institute of Vocational Education, Bhopal. Skill Training for employment is included in the Scheme of Community Polytechnics. Shramik Vidyapeeths provide job-orientation to adults under the adult education programme. At the first degree level, vocational education is being provided at the college level with funding by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The Government, however, proposes it review the educational policies and has started a process of wider consultations.

Increasing Incidence of Child Prostitution

1901. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that child prostitution is increasing constantly in the country;

(b) the number of child prostitution cases that have come to light during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the steps takeivproposed to be ta ken to check child prostitution;

(d) whether Government have pre pared any scheme to provide them em ployment or to provide some other measures for self employment; and

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are no reliable statistics available about the number of child victims of prostitution. However, the state-wise number of cases of buying selling of girls for prostitution reported in last 3 years are as in the statement *(see below)*.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has constituted a Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution. The recommendations made by the Central Advisory Committee have been sent to the concerned Centra] MinistrieyState Govern-mentsUT Administrations for implementation of the provisions of the report. The State GovernmentUT Administration have also set up State Advisory Committees and are taking action to notify special police officers, set up Advisory Boards of Social Workers and NGOs in red light areas, conduct regular raids and take measures for protection and rehabilitation of rescued persons. The Government has constituted a Committee on Child Prostitution, Child prostitutes and children of prostitutes. The Committee has prepared a report on the nature of commercial sexual exploitation its situation, extent and magnitude. It also finalised a Plan of Action to combat trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation its situation, extent and magnitude. It also finalised a Plan of Action to combat trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children including Action points grouped under: Prevention; Trafficking; Awareness Generation & Social Mobilisation; Health Care and Child Care; Housing Shelter and civic Amenities; Economic Empowerment; Legal Reforms and Law Enforcement; Rescue and Rehabilitation; Institutional Machinery; Methodology; The State Governments and Union Territory Administration have been requested to implement the Plan of Action.

In addition the Government is attempting to bring about an overall improvement in the status of children, especially girl children, through better education, health care and empowerment of women. Schemes for employment of women. Schemes for employment and income generation like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yonana (JRY), Support to Trainig and Employment Programme (STEP), Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generating Units for Women, Socio-Economic Programme (SEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are implemented especially in high supply areas of victims of prostitution and for rehabilitation of rescued victims of pros-itution.

Statement

SI. No.	State/UT	Selling of Girls for prostitution			Buying of Girls for prostitution		
		95	96	97	95	%	97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	0	1	1	0	0
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	1	1	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	1	0	1	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	2	0	1	0	17	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	2	0	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	West Bengal	12	4	5	13	3	12
	TOTAL (STATES)	17	6	9	19	22	13
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0 .	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli .	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Daman & Diu Delhi	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
30.	Pondicherry	0	0				
31.		0	0				
32.							
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	-17	6	9	19	22	13

Proposal to involve Private Sector in Higher Education

1902. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of actively involving the private sector in the field of higher education to tide over the budgetary constraints;

(b) if so, what are the areas in which private sector would be encouraged and what central mechanism in envisaged so that the standards of higher education are maintained and students are not unduly burdened in this regard; and

(c) what is the ratio of elementary education various higher education so far as financial outlays are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Government is thinking of establishing a strong interface between Industry, Education and Science and Technology with a view to accelerate the economic development of the country.

(c) The Plan allocation proposed during 1998-99 for Elementary Education and University & Higher Education is Rs. 2778.53 crore and Rs. 412.75 crore respectively yielding a ratio of 6.7:1.

Financial Crisis Faced by Universities of Assam

1903. SHRI DRUPAD BORGC HAIN: Will the Minister of HUMA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what grants or assistance have been offered by UGC to solve the financial difficulties faced by three State Univer sities of Assam, i.e., Guwahati Universi ty, Dibrugarh University and Assam Ag ricultural University at Jorhat; the details of the amount given to them for the last three years; and

(b) the amount given as grants or assistance to Silchar and Tezpur Central Universities for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Central Universities are established by Acts of Parliament and their maintenance and development expenditure is met by the Central Government through UGC. State Universities are set up by Acts of State Legislatures and their maintenance and development expenditure is met by the respective State Governments. UGC provides only development grants to the eligible State Universities and Colleges, as per the prescribed norms, and that too, only a part ot their requirements. It is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Govern-